

## Employees, Establishments, and Dollar Value Produced in Construction

The ranking of construction industries varies in this chart book, depending on whether the number of employees or establishments or dollar value produced is considered (charts 4a, 4b, and 4c).

Census Bureau data show that payroll establishments were 26% of construction establishments in 1997, but produced 91% of the dollar value of business done in the construction industry (*see* chart book page 3). Generally, the types of payroll establishments that employ more workers create more dollar value.

Twenty-eight percent of the dollar value of payroll establishments was subcontracted in 1997. As some types of establishments subcontract a large share of their work, they produce a disproportionately high output compared with the number of their employees. For instance, nonresidential building construction, NAICS 2333, which had 12% of payroll employees, produced \$206.7 billion or 24% of the value of work of payroll establishments in 1997. Yet, 57% of the work produced by NAICS 2333 was subcontracted in 1997.

The percentage of establishments without payroll varies among construction "industries" (chart 4d). In some industries, more than 80% of the establishments are without payroll; for instance, land subdivision (NAICS 2331), other special trade contractors (NAICS 2359), painting (NAICS 2352), and carpentry (NAICS 2355) (*see* chart book page 21.) For carpentry, which had the largest share of establishments without payroll of the con-

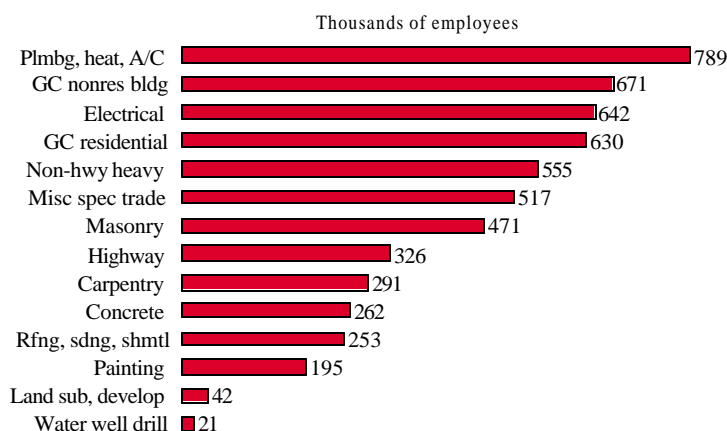
struction industries – 88% – the dollar value of business done by establishments without payroll in 1997 totaled \$12.8 billion, about 32% of the total value for carpentry.

Because of the adoption of NAICS, numbers from the 1997 Economic Census are not directly comparable with data presented previously. About 3% of the payroll establishments now classified as construction were not included in construction under the SIC system (*see* chart book page 1). The following table shows NAICS codes used for charts 4a through 4d.

### 1997 NAICS codes

1997 NAICS codes	Construction industries
2331	Land subdivision and land development
2332	Residential building construction
2333	Nonresidential building construction
2341	Highway, street, bridge, and tunnel construction
2349	Other heavy construction
2351	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors
2352	Painting and wall covering contractors
2353	Electrical contractors
2354	Masonry, drywall, insulation, and tile contractors
2355	Carpentry and floor contractors
2356	Roofing, siding, and sheet metal contractors
2357	Concrete contractors
2358	Water well drilling contractors
2359	Other special trade contractors

### 4a. Number of employees in selected construction industries, 1997 ( Payroll establishments)

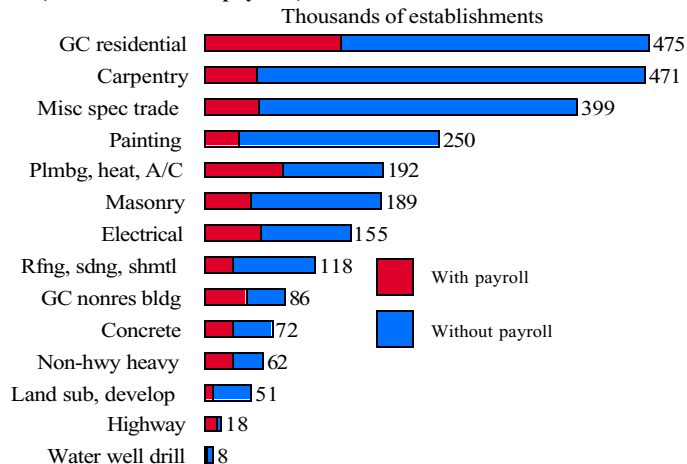


*Note:* All charts - Charts include all construction industries listed under NAICS at the four-digit level. Data based on tax rolls. Because some classifications have changed with the adoption of NAICS, numbers provided here are not comparable to charts in *The Construction Chart Book, Second Edition*, which used the SIC system.

Chart 4a - Total of 5.7 million payroll employees in construction in 1997.

**4b. Number of establishments in selected construction industries, 1997**

(With and without payroll)

**4c. Dollar value produced, by selected construction industry, 1997**

(With and without payroll)

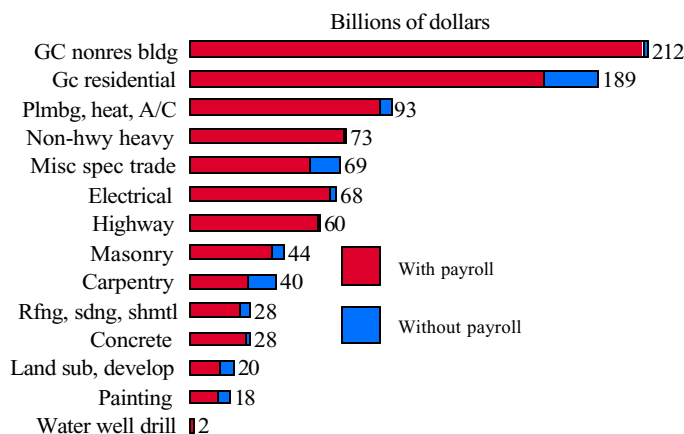
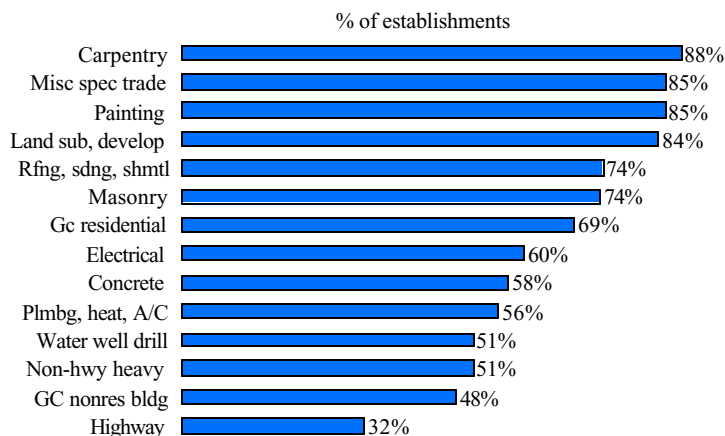
**4d. Percentage of establishments without payroll, by construction industry, 1997**

Chart 4b - Total of 2.55 million establishments.

Chart 4c - Total dollar value produced was \$945.7 billion.

Source: All charts - Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce (Nonemployer Statistics, 1997 Economic Census, Core Business Statistics Series, January 2001, EC97X-CS4; Industry Summary, 1997 Economic Census, Construction Subject Series, January 2000, EC97C23S-IS. See [www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/1997/us/](http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/1997/us/)).